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## BOXES OF WHUSTLES

Use of Electricity in the Action Mechanism Allows the Instrument to be Played With an Even and Light Pressure on the Keys.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Uncle Sam's bulletin on the manufacture of musical instruments, just out, shows that the largest and most expensive and most perfect of all instruments for the production of harmony, the pipe organ, is peculiarly a product of Massachusetts.

The continued supremacy of the old Bay State in this department of instrument making, which, of course, particularly concerns the churches of every American city, is right in line with the traditions of American musical history. Pipe organs were introduced for the first time in North America at Boston, and, as was the way in colonial times, vigorously opposed, since there was still large debate among Puritans as to whether music was of God or of the Devil. The running fight that lasted for a century or more in communities of New England and the Middle States as to whether the church organ might or might not be properly used in worship seemed somehow to be based on such misconceptions as that of the worthy mechanic who complained to a Scotch clergyman, "I have no objection to the organ, but I understand whenever the organ is brought in there is to be an attack made on the doctrine of the atonement." As late as 1762 a subject for public discussion at Harvard College Commencement was "Does music promote salvation?" and although the matter was decided in the affirmative the decision was not reached without much bitterness of spirit.

Despite—or perhaps because of—intensity of the feelings engendered by such arguments the leadership in the manufacture of pipe organs seems to have been preserved by the New England capital from early days down to now when, in the year 1905, according to the census bulletin just cited, 137 pipe organs were constructed in Massachusetts, nearly all of

them in Boston and the nearby suburbs. The aggregate value of these was \$520,887, representing about 25 per cent. of the value of all made in the United States, and by far the largest percentage of high priced organs, since two other states, Illinois and Ohio, made as many pipe organs but of a far smaller average value. The church and concert organs that come out of Massachusetts work-shops averaged about \$3800 each, while the average for the whole country was only \$2200.

Behind the making of these pipe organs in the Bay State there is a long line of trade traditions dating from the first American church organ built in Boston in 1745 by Edward Bromfield Jr. This man, only an amateur at the business, planned an instrument of 1200 pipes but, dying at the early age 23, he left the work only partially completed. Professional organ building in this country began at Boston in 1752 in the shop of Thomas Johnstone.

To guide the efforts of the earliest American organ builders good models were already at hand. Pipe organs—"boxes of whistles," as the Scotch called them—were brought to these shores long before they were made here. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is still played the oldest church organ in the United States, one that was imported from England in 1708 by Hon. Thomas Brattle, a noted citizen of Boston and one of the founders of the Brattle St. Church. It was left at his death in 1713 to the church bearing his name with the condition that if this Puritan body did not accept it, the instrument was to go to King's Chapel, then representing the Church of England in New England.

Brattle Street politely but firmly refused it, and the organ was installed in Boston's Episcopal church, later to be sold to a chapel of the same denomination at Newburyport, and finally to be set up in St. John's Chapel at Portsmouth where during the Peace Conference it pealed forth its notes of "peace and good will to men." It is only a little organ, of course, as compared with the big ones of today—an affair eight feet two inches high, five feet wide and two feet seven inches deep but it was

well made originally and it has had good care. It is probably more often examined by curious sight-seers than any other musical instrument in the United States, for everybody who goes to Portsmouth wants to see the first specimen brought to this country of the glorious instrument which Abt Vogler invented.

Another very famous pipe organ from abroad was installed in New England at a much later date and a time when American manufacturers were doing creditable work, though not equal to that of the Germans and the French. About midway in the Civil War Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose interest in music was very keen, wrote an enthusiastic and often quoted description of the first big concert organ to be set up in this country, one which was made for Boston's new Music Hall by a famous German firm.

That installation in 1863 was the beginning of American interest in the pipe organ as used for other than church purposes. Since then large concert organs have been put up in New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and many other American centres of musical activity. The original one in Boston had an eventful history. Through the later years of the Civil War and those succeeding it was frequently used. Many of the most famous of American musicians of the seventies delighted to play on it, though it had its defects. When, however, in the early eighties the Symphony Concerts began to crowd Music Hall, the organ was found to take up too much room. In 1884 it was sold to Hon. William Grover who presented it to the New England Conservatory of Music, then occupying its historical quarters in Franklin Square, where Lillian Nordica and many other famous musicians received their training. The Conservatory management found that the largest of American concert organs was more or less of a white elephant. They had no hall big enough for it, and as there were some technical objections to its mechanism, no good reason appeared for building a hall specially to shelter it. Finally, the metal and lumber in the big organ, which was in reality as far ahead of its time as was the Great Eastern among the steamships, were sold to local instrument makers and reappeared doubtless in smaller and more usable instruments.

The New England Conservatory undoubtedly benefited by not attempting to keep the famous instrument for when a few years later a removal took place to the admirably equipped conservatory building on Huntington Avenue, one of Boston's merchant princes, Eben D. Jordan, equipped for the uses of the school and of the visiting musicians who find in Jordan Hall the finest American concert hall, one of the largest and most complete pipe organs ever put together. This instrument, built in Boston and provided with every possible facility for musical expression, stands at the modern end of the long line of pipe organs that have been constructed in America since Bromfield's imitation of an English pipe organ first scandalized the more rigid Puritans. It was built in the intelligent technical way in which the census bulletin just out states that "almost every pipe organ is practically built to order to accord with the architecture or acoustic qualities of the room or auditorium in which it is designed to be placed." The same institution of musical education has altogether fourteen pipe organs in daily use by pupils and teachers. This is more than double the number of organs contained under any other single roof in the world.

Musicianship on "the Devil's bagpipes," as Calvinistic divines called them, has naturally been somewhat centralized where the organs are made so that the history of the development of American organ music is concerned very largely with Boston, just as the history of grand opera in America has been largely connected with New York and New Orleans. In spite of early complaints that "the service to God is most grievously abused by the piping of organs, ringing of bells and singing and trowling of chants from one side of the choir to the other, with the squealing of chanting choir boys and such like abominations which are an offence to the Lord," much of our earlier American music was written for the pipe organ. Particularly since the unveiling of the great concert organ in Boston Music Hall in 1863 a long line of famous American organists of many American cities have had their training in the New England capital. John Knowles Paine, a professor for many years at Harvard, began as an organ virtuoso, as did Horatio Parker, now professor of music at Yale, and one of the most famous of American composers. Dudley Buck, whose fame and popularity were certainly national in the days when men wore Dundreary whiskers,

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was one who delighted in the opportunity afforded by the big blow pipes in Music Hall.

### SUES ON NOTES.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 7.—George A. Larrabee has commenced a suit in the superior court against O. O. Walling and a number of other defendants to secure a judgment of a total of \$383.57. Of the amount claimed, \$58.95 is for a lumber bill, while the remainder is on a number of assigned notes.

## OVERCOMES ALL THE RHEUMATISM

EASILY PREPARED AT HOME—FORCES THE KIDNEYS TO FILTER URIC ACID AND WASTE FROM THE BLOOD.

A large New York health publication tells its readers of a number of simple and safe prescriptions that can be made at home. The following, however, for the cure of rheumatism and kidney and bladder troubles receives the greatest praise, viz., Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. These simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy at little cost and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle.

The dose for adults is a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime, drinking a full tumblerful of water after each dose. It is further stated that this prescription is a positive remedy for kidney trouble and lame back, weak bladder and urinary difficulties, especially of the elderly people, and one of the best things to be used in rheumatism affections, relieving the aches and pains and reducing swellings.

A well known local druggist states that this mixture acts directly upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys; cleanses these spongelike organs and gives them power to sift and strain the poisonous waste matter and uric acid from the blood which is the cause of rheumatism.

Cut this out and hand to some sufferer which would certainly be an act of humanity.

### SUIT FOR LOSS OF FINGER.

PORTLAND, Feb. 7.—In Judge O'Day's department of the circuit court a jury is hearing the suit of Oscar Newquist, against the Willamette Iron & Steel Works for \$1500 damages for the loss of a finger. Newquist alleges that he was employed at Ilwaco, Wash., to assist an employe of the defendant company, named Rogers, to place new tubes in an upright boiler. While engaged in this work, says Newquist, Rogers carelessly dropped a tube, which bruised Newquist's forefinger, necessitating amputation.

### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

### FRANCO IN GAY PAREE.

BORDEAUX, France, Feb. 7.—Ex-Premier Franco and family left the "South Express" here today and took up their quarters at a hotel near the railroad station, where it is said they will remain until tomorrow.

### La Grippe and Pneumonia

Foley's Honey and Tar cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package.

### A Change Desired.

Mr. Wyss—My dear, I wish you would arrange your hair the way you had it last evening.

Mrs. Wyss—Oh, Justin! I simply can't do that. It completely changes my appearance.

Mr. Wyss (quietly)—I am fully aware of that, my love.—Judge.

### An Approval of the Idle.

"Everybody should be made to work in this life," remarked the political economist.

"I don't agree with you," answered Miss Cayenne. "There are so many people who, when they try to work, merely succeed in getting in the way."—Washington Star.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the most obstinate coughs and expels the cold from the system and it is mildly laxative. It is guaranteed. The genuine is in the yellow package.

terday on the Pacific Mail liner Indiana to report another failure.

Johnstone said yesterday that the pumps upon which he depended to suck the golden harvest from the sand and rotted timbers had proved failures. He is disappointed but not discouraged, and he and the eastern capitalists interested with him will fit out another expedition and late in the fall will be at Manzanillo ready to have one more try.

Women with good complexions are never homely. Good blood makes good complexions. Lane's Family Medicine makes good blood. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.

### Simple Remedy For La Grippe

La grippe coughs are dangerous as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes.

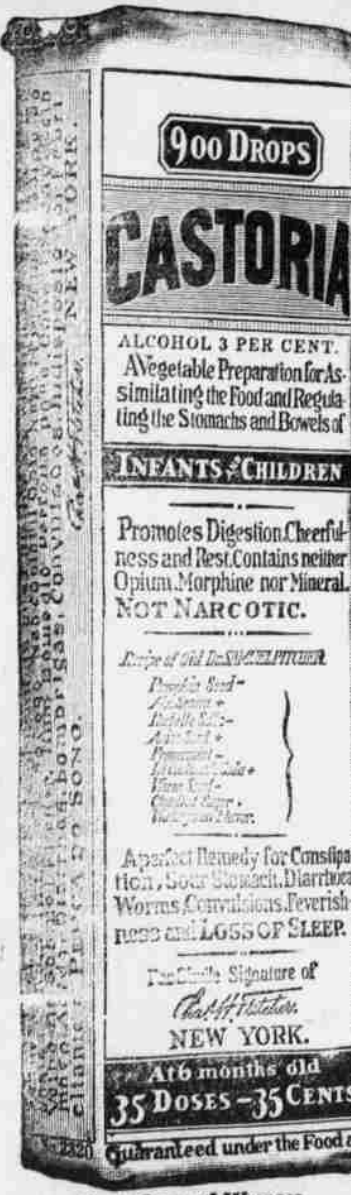
Kemp's Balsam is a safe cough cure, for it contains nothing that can harm you. It is the best cough cure, but costs no more than any other kind. All druggists sell it.

### BURIED TREASURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Another attempt has failed to wrest from the sands of the Mexican shore line the treasure supposed to be lying with the bones of the steamer Golden Gate, which was burned off Manzanillo in 1862. The Golden Gate, bound from here for New York, carried a great shipment of newly dug California gold. The steamer took fire and to save the lives of the passengers was run ashore.

At frequent intervals since then attempts have been made to recover the treasure. The most persistent of the treasure hunters has been C. W. Johnstone, of Boston, who makes an annual effort to recover the Golden Gate's gold. Last year a storm swept away the pier on which he had installed his wrecking gear. He fitted another expedition but returned yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner Indiana to report another failure.

When you need a cough cure you need one that will cure your cough. Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure, will do it. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.



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